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TR	XMB	AIR
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OSD	USIA	NSA

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

AIRGRAM

PPT

FOR RM USE ONLY

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A-29 NO. | CONFIDEMTIAL HANDLING INDICATOR

TO : Department of State

1962 JUL 13 AM 10 44

INFO: Amcongen HONGKONG

ANALYSIS & DISTRIBUTION BRANCH

JUL 6 1962

FROM : Amembassy MOSCOW

DATE: July 6, 1962

SUBJECT : Possible Application of Anna Louise STRONG for Passport Facilities

REF : Embassy's telegram 24 to Department, July 5, 1962
Department's G-114, September 25, 1958 (info G-73 to Hongkong)

As reported in the reference telegram, Tracy STRONG, brother of Anna Louise STRONG, called at the Embassy on July 5, 1962, to inquire whether his passport could be amended to permit travel to Communist China for a visit with his sister. He said that an alternative to his traveling to Peking would be for Anna Louise to come to Moscow while he is here. He was not sure whether she could or would do this, although he had placed a call to Peking to discuss this with her. Meanwhile he wished a Departmental decision in any case regarding his travel.

Strong also asked what passport services Anna Louise would be eligible for should she come to Moscow and call at the Embassy while here. He said he did not wish to raise this question in any official way on her behalf, but rather to put the Embassy on notice that she might apply for passport facilities.

The Department is requested to advise the Embassy telegraphically whether the instruction in the airgram under reference is still in effect.

For the Charge d'Affairs:

Joseph B. Norbury

Joseph B. Norbury
Second Secretary of Embassy

PASSPORT OFFICE
JUL 10 1962
PT/RCS

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR
DECLASSIFIED BY [illegible] DATE 6/5/89
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FORM DS-323

CONFIDENTIAL

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HANDLING INDICATOR

FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

611.93/4-1962

FROM : Amembassy WARSAW

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.

DATE: April 19, 1962

REF :

For Dept. Use Only

ACTION: EUR-4

INFO: EE-2, PM-2, PASSPORT OFFICE-2, AIR-3, ARMY-5, CIA-15, NAVY-3, USIA-3

SECTO 4-24

SUBJECT: Memorandum by Anna Louise STRONG on Sino-Viet Dispute

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Embassy-1
Consul-1
USIA-1

BIA

has permitted the reporting officers to read a four-page memorandum he received about ten days ago from Anna Louise STRONG, the American writer who has been associated with the Chinese Communist movement for nearly thirty years. His copy was mailed by Mrs. Strong from Peking to the office of their mutual literary agent (a woman) in the United States and forwarded from there to Poland. He was unwilling to allow the reporting officers to make a thermofax copy of the memorandum, but posed no objection to the taking of notes, upon which the following summary is based.

The memorandum is entitled "A personal view of what hit the world at the 22nd Party Congress in Moscow in December 1961 — not for publication but for orientation of several friends who plan trips to contact me in Europe, which may not come off — because of the following events. A.L.S., December, 1961." Mrs. Strong laments that the Congress, instead of issuing a call to unity in the face of imperialism, had produced a retreat in Berlin and an attack on Albania. Noting that 50 delegations associated themselves with Khrushchev in the latter, she emphasizes that 30 did not, including those from China (17 million communists), Indonesia (2 million), North Korea, North Viet-Nam, Japan, India, and Burma. The delegations who expressed, by silence, their dissent represent well over half of the world's 36 million communists. She also protests the way in which Khrushchev "annihilates Stalin as merely evil and eliminates Marx and Lenin as out-dated."

The Western press, writes Mrs. Strong, is wrong in its claim that China preaches the inevitability of war while the Soviet Union's policy is that of coexistence. Both nations want coexistence, but Khrushchev's approach is emotional and undefined, whereas China's is "[illegible]", being based on

Department pass to [illegible]

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the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. She ridicules Khrushchev's notion that world socialism can be won by economic superiority alone, since the ability of the capitalist system to produce goods has been so well demonstrated that if left to itself the world might very well adopt capitalism.

The basic objectives of China's foreign policy she outlines as follows:

1. To strengthen the unity of the socialist camp.

2. To help national liberation movements against imperialism.

3. To seek coexistence and peace, which means not to support national revolutionary movements until they reach a certain stage of power, i.e. the Algerian, which China was the first great power to recogn[illegible]e.

Khrushchev, she writes, sees peace as se[illegible]d by the alternate threats and blandishments he offers to Kennedy, plus the economic and nuclear power of the USSR, and wants "maximum quiet" for all revolutionary movements, whereas China seeks world peace secured by the combined pressure of all anti-imperialist forces in the world, "thwarting and holding down and overcoming imperialism bit by bit".

She claims that all socialist countries want unity. "If China can cultivate Algerians and communes, while Khrushchev cultivates family diplomacy with his son-in-law visiting Kennedy and Bob Kennedy visiting Moscow, no harm is done, and possibly much good." In order to maintain unity, China is "walking on eggs" and has scrupulously avoided official criticism of Khrushchev. The great present danger to unity is Khrushchev's "emotional tendency to demand absolute power in doctrine". The Bucharest Conference in June 1960, was followed by "serious economic crackdowns against China and Albania". Although his public attack on Albania at the 22nd Congress was without warning, he expected all delegates to support him without instructions from their respective national parties.

Mrs. Strong ends her memorandum with the warning: "Already the imperialists, scenting the new weakness, have begun to advance to the kill."

Comment: The memorandum was a carbon copy, of which others may be circulating in the United States and elsewhere in the West. Although Anna Louise Strong is over 80, [redacted] believes that she is still vigorous of mind and has ready and frequent access to the top leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, whose views the memorandum probably reflects with some accuracy. [redacted] gave Mao Tse-tung a[illegible]d her 80th birthday party.) Her strident language is a measure of the sh[illegible]nite that it was written in December -- felt in Peking over the [illegible] Khrushchev of the peaceful coexistence of the world [illegible]

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Dep. No. 405
From Warsaw

The Embassy suspects that she must also have anticipated a sympathetic reader, although why she would assume this would predispose him towards the Chinese rather than the Soviet position is difficult to speculate

B/A

+A

For the Ambassador:

William A. Buell, Jr.
First Secretary of Embassy

Copies pouched to Hong Kong, Moscow, Taipei.